

DOCUMENTS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the D.P.R.K. made a statement on January 20 in connection with the "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" signed between the Japanese government and the U.S. government. Full text of the statement follows:

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" was signed in Washington on January 19 between the governments of Japan and the United States in defiance of the powerful opposition of the Japanese people and the world peace-loving people.

This treaty is a treaty of military alliance between the United States and Japan through which the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary groups, in collusion with each other, are going to revive militarism in Japan, arm Japan with nuclear weapons, frame up a new military bloc and jointly perpetrate aggressive action against the Asian peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has resolutely denounced the military conspiracy of the U.S.-Japan reactionary ruling circles, repeatedly pointing out that it runs counter to the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia and constitutes direct menace to the Korean people.

By concluding a military alliance treaty with Japan despite the warnings of the peoples of the Asian countries including Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have made the menace to the security of the countries in this area a real one.

Historical facts vividly show what the military collusion of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists brought to the people of Korea which is geographically adjacent to Japan.

The Japanese militarists occupied Korea for long years and imposed a humiliating

life under colonial rule upon the Korean people, and the U.S. imperialists brought unfathomable national misfortunes and sufferings to our people by carrying out armed aggression against the Korean people, using the Japanese territory as its base with the backing of the Japanese government.

Now the U.S. imperialists are pushing the reviving Japanese militarists to the fore as their faithful "ally" and more openly perpetrating aggressive acts against the Asian people. They have recently introduced en masse into South Korea nuclear weapons and guided missiles and are turning it into an atomic strategic base.

Nobusuke Kishi and the reactionary groups of Japan openly stated even in their Diet that they should support the act of the U.S. army in case the United States again unleashes a war in Korea.

All this fact further increases the danger of a new war in the areas of the Far East and Asia and is arousing great indignation and misgivings among the peoples of the Asian countries.

Today when the international situation has been considerably relaxed thanks to the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the joint efforts of the peace-loving people the world over, the U.S. imperialists' signing of a military alliance treaty with Japan in violation of the international agreements constitutes a challenge to the aspiration of the people for peace.

The Korean people can never tolerate the criminal machination of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our nation, and the reviving Japanese militarists who are gravely menacing peace and security in the Far East and Asia by forming an "alliance."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the new aggressive military alliance treaty signed between the governments of Japan and the United States.

We once again firmly demand that in the interest of peace and security in the Far East, the U.S. troops should withdraw from all areas of Asia including South Korea and Japan, the U.S. military bases be eliminated

and an atom-free peace zone be established in Asia.

Japan must become an independent, peace-loving, neutral state.

The Korean people fully support the struggle of the Japanese people for winning peace, democracy, national independence and neutrality against the provocative machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary groups, who follow in their footsteps, cling to the last to their criminal plot against the entire Asian people including the Korean people, they will certainly meet a crushing defeat.

REPORT

of Central Statistical Board of State Planning Commission, D.P.R.K., on Fulfilment of National Economy Development Plan for 1959

Boundlessly inspired and encouraged by the Red Letter of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent to the Party members, the entire working people in the northern half of our Republic attained great achievements in the fulfilment of the national economy development plan for 1959.

In the field of industry the First Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and a half years in gross output value.

The colonial one-sidedness of our industry was completely eliminated and the firm foundation for socialist industrialization laid. The irrigation of farmlands was completed in the main and the material foundation created for the further growth of agricultural production.

In our country the foundation of socialism has already been laid and people's living further improved.

The successes in all branches of the national economy in 1959 are as follows:

1. Development of Industry

The 1959 plan was overfulfilled at 103 per cent in gross industrial output value, of which national industry at 102 per cent and local industry at 104 per cent.

In 1959 the total industrial output value was 153 per cent of that of the previous year; it increased at average annual rate of 44.6 per cent for three years of the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1959, the gross output value of the state and co-operative industrial establishments was 3.1 times that in 1956 and 6.1 times that in the prewar 1949, and exceeded by 15 per cent the 1961 level of industrial output envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan.

Compared with 1958 the output of the means of production increased to 160 per cent in 1959 and consumer goods to 144 per cent.

In 1959 the fuel industry grew to 135 per cent, the mining industry to 134 per cent, the metallurgical industry to 135 per cent, the building materials industry to 188 per cent, machine-building and metal-working industries two times over the previous year.

In 1959 the material and technical foundation for the technical revolution was further fortified.

As a result of the mass movement for multiplying machine tools unfolded in all factories and enterprises in 1959, more than 13,000 machine tools were turned out in excess of the plan; at the end of 1959 the number of machine tools was 1.8 times that at the end of 1958.

Our industry has come to produce on its own various kinds of up-to-date production facilities including power and metallurgical equipment, and heavy machines such as tractors, excavators, lorries and bulldozers.

On the basis of the priority development of heavy industry, the production of popular consumer goods increased rapidly. Compared with the previous year, in 1959 the textile industry grew to 166 per cent, the food and favourite goods industry to 142 per cent, the pharmaceutical industry 2.5 times and the daily necessities industry to 115 per cent.

In 1959, along with the system of national industry, the bases of local industry were created and their scale of production was further expanded.

Compared with the previous year, in 1959 the output value of local industry was 2.2 times. The proportion of local industry in the production of consumer goods grew from 28 per cent in 1958 to 39 per cent.

Follows list showing fulfilment by different ministries and bureaus of the plan in gross industrial output value:

Fulfilment of 1959 Plan (in percentages)

Ministry of Power and Chemical
Industries

103

Ministry of Metal Industry	102
Ministry of Machine-building Industry	100.4
Ministry of Forestry	101
Ministry of Light Industry	102
Ministry of Transport	102
General Bureau of the Press	101
Provincial People's Committees as a whole	104

The plan in gross industrial output value was fulfilled by different provinces as follows:

Fulfillment of 1959 Plan (in percentages)

	Total industrial output	Of which, the output by local industry
Pyongyang City	103	101
South Pyongan Prov.	102	104
North Pyongan "	105	116
Jagang "	103	106
South Hwanghai "	106	108
North Hwanghai "	103	104
Kangwon "	103	103
South Hamkyung "	100.4	99
North Hamkyung "	101	101
Ryanggang "	104	108
Kaesong City	112	104

In 1959, the working people in the field of industry produced, for the first time in our country, an 8-metre turning lathe, SN-20 lathes, air compressors of 200 h.p., 36- and 40-inch centrifugal pumps, 60-ton freight cars, spinning machines and various kinds of other spinning equipment, various types of power looms, automatic weighing-machines, grass cutters, high-speed crushers, seamless steel tub, various kinds of fabrics including gaberdine, high-grade porcelain, table-clocks, etc.

In 1959, the plan targets were over fulfilled in the volume of power generation and in the production of coal, iron ore, pig iron, steel, naked copper wire, air compressors, pumps, tools, electric motors, transformers, metal-cutting machine tools, rock-drills, winches, looms for cotton fabrics, spinning machines, trailers, turret cranes, fodder cutters, caustic soda, sodium carbonate, coke, cement, sheet glass, lumber, timber, pulp, ginned cotton, staple fibre, rayon, various kinds of fabrics, hosiery, underwear, footwear, soap, sewing machines, bicycles, medicines, canned goods, bean oil, cakes and candies, soft drinks, cigarettes, etc.

The output of major industrial products grew in 1959 as follows:

	Output in 1959	Compared with 1958 (in percentages)
Electricity	7,811 million kwh	102
Coal	8,854,000 tons	129
Iron ore	2,703,000 "	174
Pig iron	694,000 "	177
Steel	451,000 "	124
Structural steel	331,000 "	130
Generators	23,000 kva	4.1 times
Electric motors	488,000 kw	2.2
Transformers	659,000 kva	197
Pumps	14,000	2.1 times
Farm machines and implements	11,419,000 won	160
Tools	20,286,000 "	2.7 times
Chemical fertilizers	391,000 tons	86
Caustic soda	24,000 "	167
Carbide	135,000 "	90
Cement	1,926,000 "	155
Sheet glass	3,779,000 square metres	116
Lumber	3,874,000 cubic metres	123
Paper	45,000 tons	132
Ceramics	10,654,000 won	129
Fabrics	158 million metres	144
Hosiery	17 million pairs	105
Underwear	9,281,000	128
Processed vegetables	30,000 tons	194
Canned goods	9,600 "	192
Bread and confectionery	33,000 "	2.2 times
Soft drinks	14,000 kilolitres	3.5 times
Soya-bean sauce	66,000 "	161
Bean paste	57,000 tons	130

In 1959 the "Chullima" work-team movement was waged as a mass drive. In the field of industry the title of "Chullima" work team was conferred on 167 work teams.

In the field of industry more than 40,000 inventions and rationalization proposals were put forward, of which over 20,000 were introduced in production.

In 1959 the utility rate of production facilities was raised and technical and economic index was improved. Compared with the previous year the annual operation rate was raised by 15 per cent with the revolving furnaces for granulated iron and

by 13 per cent with the metal-cutting machine-tools in machine-building factories.

In comparison with the previous year the coefficient of utility of the volume of blast furnaces was lowered by 0.1; the per hour output of a large-size rolling mill grew by 38 per cent; and that of a rolling mill for wire rods by 92 per cent.

Compared with 1958 the metal-cutting speed of lathes increased by 21 per cent, the output of cast iron and steel goods per square metre in the foundry shop of the machine-building factory by 37.58 per cent, the per hour output of a kiln in the cement factory by 6 per cent, the average output per caustic soda electrolyzer by 38 per cent, the utility rate of digesters of pulp factories by 15 per cent and the per hour output of 142-inch paper-making machine by 30 per cent.

2. Development of Rural Economy

The material and technical foundation of the rural economy was strengthened further in 1959.

In 1959, the first-stage project of the Kiyang irrigation works in South Pyongan Province, irrigation projects in the basins of the Yalu and Dairung rivers, 500 odd reservoirs and 1,600 odd pumping stations were put into operation. In the area of the east coast forest and water conservancy work was carried out in a big way.

Irrigation projects capable of watering 220,000 jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields were carried out in 1959 bringing the total acreage under irrigation to over 800,000 jungbo.

In 1959, more than 8,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) worked in the fields and the amount of work done by tractors was 2.4 times that of the previous year.

In 1959 the countryside was supplied with various machines and materials, such as 2,600 tractors, more than 300 lorries, over 30,000 carts, some 11,000 plows, 1,500 seeders, 21,000 weeders, 4,500 fodder cutters, 7,000 generators, electric motors and transformers, 144,000 tons of cement, and 666,000 cubic metres of lumber, for the purpose of promoting the irrigation, electrification and mechanization of agriculture. The countryside was supplied with 340,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 6,000 tons of insecticides.

In 1959 the irrigation system was established and intensive farming and various

advanced techniques of farming were introduced.

In 1959, the area sown to non-paddy cereals decreased compared with the preceding year in accordance with the expansion plan of the acreage under fodder and industrial crops.

The gross grain output was 34 million tons in 1959.

In 1959, compared with the previous year, the acreage sown to industrial crops increased to 198 per cent, the output of flax to 180 per cent, and the output of oil-bearing crops 2.6 times.

The area sown to vegetables grew by 49 per cent and their output increased 430,000 tons over the previous year.

In 1959, 24,000 jungbo of land suitable for fruit growing was newly upturned, and fruit production grew by 12 per cent compared with the previous year.

In 1959, the acreage of mulberry fields increased by 6,400 jungbo and the gross output of cocoons by 38 per cent compared with the previous year, as the result of the large-scale raising of silkworms, tussah and Eri silkworms.

In 1959 no small success was also registered in the livestock farming. The area sown to fodder crops reached 250,000 jungbo, of which 80,000 jungbo was sown to fodder crops under double-crop cultivation system. Compared with the previous year the area sown to fodder crops grew 4.6 times.

At the end of 1959, the number of head of livestock stood at 711,000 with Korean cows, 1,613,000 with pigs and 180,000 with sheep and goats. Compared with the previous year the Korean cows increased to 107 per cent, pigs to 112, sheep and goats to 128, and poultry to 142.

3. Development of Transport and Communications

The 1959 plan for railway freight turnover was overfulfilled by 1 per cent and that for railway freight transportation by 0.4 per cent. As against the previous year, the railway freight turnover grew to 124 per cent and the railway freight haulage to 125 per cent.

In 1959, the turnround of freight cars was 3.1 days, 0.6 day shorter than in the previous year. The carriage tonnage per freight car

rose by 25 per cent compared with the previous year.

Compared with the previous year, the average running distance of the locomotives per 24 hours grew by 9 per cent and the average traction tonnage of the freight trains by 11 per cent. The operating speed of trains grew to 107 per cent and the service speed to 104 per cent.

In 1959, the freight turnover by trucks grew by 43 per cent and their freight transportation by 65 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Long-distance and city bus service was further improved.

Compared with the previous year, bus routes were extended by 19 per cent, the number of buses increased by 23 per cent and passenger transportation by buses by 45 per cent.

As compared with the previous year, the cargo turnover grew to 151 per cent and the volume of cargo shipment to 139 per cent.

In 1959, the communications were further expanded and better service was given to the population.

The communication service plan was overfulfilled by 11 per cent. As against the previous year, the total length of long-distance telephone circuits was extended by 59 per cent, the number of telephone subscribers in cities increased by 21 per cent and the capacity of the municipal telephone exchanges by 18 per cent.

In 1959, the network of broadcasting was further expanded. As compared with the previous year, the number of through-wire-broadcasting apparatus increased by 58 per cent and their capacity 3.3 times and another 380,000 through-wire radios were installed.

4. Growth of Capital Construction

In 1959, the total state investment in capital construction in all branches of the national economy reached 620 million won, a 37 per cent increase over the previous year.

Besides, the agricultural co-operatives constructed many productive establishments, dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments with their own funds.

The 1959 plan for investment in capital construction was carried out at 102 per cent, of which the plan for the value of construc-

tion and work by prefab method was carried out at 107 per cent.

In 1959, 74 per cent of the total investment went to the construction of productive facilities, which increased by 36 per cent over 1958.

In 1959 the proportion of construction done by prefab method was raised by 28 per cent compared with the previous year. In construction work, 88 per cent of the vertical conveyance work and 50 per cent of loading and unloading was mechanized.

In 1959, 1,700 creative ideas were advanced in the field of capital construction, of which 900 were introduced in the work.

Many workshops and aggregates were newly built, rehabilitated, renovated or expanded in 1959.

The Dokrogang Hydropower Station, No.4 and No.5 Hydropower Stations of the Bojungang Hydropower Plant, six ore-dressing centres including the Holdong Mine, the converter shop of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, rolling shop No.1 of the Sungjin Steel Works, the zinc smelting shop of the Moonpyung Smeltery, the Koosung Machine-tool Factory, the Pyongyang Weights and Measures Apparatus Factory, the Wonsan Railway Factory, the West-Pyongyang Railway Factory, 13 combined machine-building factories run by provinces, the superphosphate-of-lime shops of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory and the Nampo Smeltery, the February 8 Madong Cement Factory, the Heungsang Ceramics Factory, the Kiljoo Plywood Factory, the spinning factory of the Shinuijoo Textile Combinat, etc. were put into operation. The Shinuijoo Paper Mill and more than 30 city- and county-run paper mills, the Shinuijoo and Chungjin Oil Presses and 66 foodstuff processing factories were constructed.

As a result, in 1959 new capacities were created for turning out 93,000 kva of electricity, 545,000 tons of steel, 220,000 tons of structural steel, 840,000 tons of cement, 175,000 tons of superphosphate-of-lime fertilizer, 8,500 tons of staple fibre and rayon, 12,000 cubic metres of plywood, 16,500 tons of cotton yarn, and 76 million metres of cotton textiles.

Apart from this, large-scale construction work is successfully going on at the Kangge Youth Hydropower Station, the Woonbong

Hydropower Station and the Bongoong Vinalon Factory.

In 1959, 49 per cent more money than in 1958 was appropriated for geological prospecting, and the scale of prospecting for various valuable ores was extended.

In 1959, 2.1 times as much money as in the previous year was invested by the state in capital construction in the countryside. Agricultural co-operatives built productive establishments with their own funds. Among them are over 700 small-scale hydropower stations, 7,000 leaf-tobacco drying houses and cocooneries, 35,700 livestock pens.

In 1959, investment in capital construction in the field of transport was 58 per cent greater than in the previous year. The railway lines between Jihari and Pyung-san, and between Manpo and Woonbong were completed.

In 1959, 76 per cent more money was invested in the construction of educational, cultural and public health establishments than in the previous year.

In 1959, in order to make Pyongyang, the capital of our country, more beautiful and magnificent, multi-storied modern houses, a modern stadium, the Taidong River promenade and the Youth Park were constructed; water supply and sewerage works with a total length of 78 kilometres were completed; 490,000 square metres of roads were paved; and 1,730,000 trees were planted.

In addition, large-scale construction work was successfully carried out on the Daisung-san Park, the Botonggang Recreation Ground, the Grand Theatre and the Liberation Struggle Museum, etc.

5. Enhancement of Material and Cultural Standards of the People

In 1959, the material and cultural standards of the people were further enhanced.

The national income grew about 1.2 times as against the previous year.

The monetary wages of the workers and office employees rose by 43 per cent compared with 1958.

The social and cultural disbursement for the population increased by 56 per cent over the previous year.

In comparison with the previous year, 66 per cent more working people and students

enjoyed their paid holidays in rest homes and sanatoria during the year.

Workers and office employees were newly provided with dwelling houses with a total floor space of 1,900,000 square metres.

In 1959 the farmers' income grew thanks to such measures as the reduction of the tax-in-kind and increase in state purchase prices.

The Party and the Government provided the entire students with summer uniforms, and the entire students of institutes of higher learning and higher specialized schools with overcoats.

As a result of the development of industry and agriculture and the growth of income of the population, the commodity turnover markedly increased.

The 1959 plan of the state and co-operative trade organs for retail sales was fulfilled at 103 per cent, an increase of 36 per cent over 1958.

In 1959 the turnover of the retail trade organs was 36 per cent greater than in the previous year, of which the sales of foodstuff increased by 28 per cent and other sorts of commodity by 40 per cent.

The following figures show the growth of the sales of the major consumer goods in 1959 at the state and co-operative trade organs.

	(1958 = 100)
Cotton fabrics	110
Silk fabrics	2 times
Ready-made clothes	173
Underwear	123
Hosiery	129
Footwear	126
Of which leather shoes	2.1 times
Soap	139
Hardware for everyday use	121
Furniture and articles for cultural use	2.7 times
Stationery	138
Tobacco	113
Toilet goods	155
Edible oil	171
Marine products	109
Soy	148
Bean paste	150
Vegetables	186
Bread and confectionery	2.1 times

In 1959 the economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were further strengthened, and the total volume of

foreign trade was 35 per cent greater than in the previous year.

Signal success was also achieved in 1959 in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution.

In our country compulsory middle school education has already been enforced on a full scale and the preparations for the introduction of universal compulsory technical education are successfully being made.

At the beginning of the 1959-60 school year, the enrollment at the schools of all levels totalled 2,470,000.

In 1959, 15 institutes of higher learning were added, bringing the total to 37 with an attendance of 52,000; the middle and higher specialized schools had an attendance of 96,000.

In preparation for the enforcement of universal compulsory technical education, more than 500 technical schools of various kinds have been newly set up and 86,000 students are studying in these schools.

The number of graduates from higher educational institutions exceeded by 9 per cent that of the previous year and those from higher specialized schools increased 2.2 times.

In 1959, 80,000 skilled workers and management personnel were trained in various technical schools and management personnel training schools. For the electrification and mechanization of the rural economy, 17,000 tractor and lorry drivers and 8,000 skilled electricians and mechanics were trained.

At the end of 1959, 997,000 working people were studying in 7,500 working people's schools and 3,100 working people's middle schools.

Culture and arts, too, blossomed splendidly.

In 1959, 14 theatres and 800 cinemas were

functioning. The number of theatre- and cinema-goers was in aggregate 153 millions, an increase of 31 per cent over the previous year. In the countryside it increased to 136 per cent.

In 1959, more than 230 films were produced, which was an increase of 29 per cent over 1958.

Compared with the previous year, the circulation of newspapers increased to 143 per cent, that of magazines to 167 per cent and books to 102 per cent.

In 1959, cultural and hygienic work was carried out in towns and the countryside through a nation-wide movement, and prophylactic and therapeutic work was also briskly carried out.

In comparison with the previous year, in 1959 the number of hospital beds increased by over 5,500, therapeutic organs for outpatients by more than 500, and doctors in the public health organs by 23 per cent.

In 1959 the facilities for the protection of mothers and infants were further expanded.

Compared with the previous year the number of creches grew 3.9 times and that of kindergartens 11 times.

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The successful fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1959 strengthened markedly the economic foundation of socialism in our country.

Today, the entire working people of our country, united still more firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, have risen as one to fulfil the tasks of the adjusting period in preparation for the advance towards a still higher eminence of socialist construction.

Central Statistical Board,
State Planning Commission,
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

January 16, 1960